

The NORTH-CAROLINA
MAGAZINE;
OR,
UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCE.

From FRIDAY JULY 13, to FRIDAY JULY 20, 1764.

Remainder of the Heads of the ACT of Parliament for regulating the American Trade, &c. began in our Last.

THE importer refusing to pay the duties on wines, the officer shall seize the same, and publickly sell them to the best bidder, and deduct the duties and charges. If they shall not bring sufficient to pay the duty and charges, they shall be staved and spilt.

The monies arising by the several duties before granted, and upon sugars, &c. shall be paid into the Exchequer; and be reserved towards defraying the charges of protecting the British colonies in America.

The exporter of wines from this kingdom to the British colonies in America, shall be paid a drawback on the duties of importation; except 3 l. 10 s. per ton, granted by an act of the last session; and also the aliens duty: He first giving bond and security for the due exportation and landing of the same; conditioned to produce a certificate thereof from the proper officer, within 18 months.

No part of the old subsidy shall be repaid for any foreign goods exported as aforesaid; except for wines, white calicoes, and muslins: And upon exportation of white calicoes or muslins, neither the moiety of the old subsidy, nor the third part of the net duties thereon, granted by Act 11 and 12 William III. and 3 and 4 Annæ, shall be repaid, but until 1 March, 1765, upon exportation of such white calicoes and muslins, as were sold on or before 25 March preceding, at the India-House, the same drawbacks shall be allowed as are now payable.

Where goods entered for exportation to parts beyond the seas, in order to obtain a drawback not allowed by this act, shall be carried to any British plantation in America, such drawback shall be forfeited, and double the amount thereof, with treble the value of the goods. To the oath upon debentures, for such goods as shall be entered for exportation to other places beyond the seas, than to the British-American plantations, shall be added these words, "Any British colonies or plantations in America."

Foreign rum or spirits imported into any of the British plantations in America, shall be forfeited, together with the vessel, &c. [They were, before, allowed to be imported, on paying 9d. per gallon.]

No sugars shall be imported into Ireland, but such as shall be shipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence.

The exporter of rum, spirits, panes, mellasses or syrups, from the British colonies in America, as of the growth thereof, shall produce and deliver to the proper officer before clearing, an affidavit of the quality of the goods, and denomination of the packages, &c. The officer shall grant the master of the vessel a certificate thereof; and shall transmit a copy of such affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the colony, on penalty of 5 l.

On arrival of the vessel at the port of discharge, the master shall deliver the certificate to the proper officer, and make oath of the identity of the goods, on penalty of 100 l. and goods found on board not certified for, &c. shall pay foreign duties.

Where any such goods, not included in the certificate, shall be imported without intending

intending a fraud, they may be admitted to entry, paying the usual duties.

Bond and security shall be given, pursuant to the Act 12 Car 2. in case of lading any enumerated goods, that any foreign melasses and syrups, on board, shall be brought to some of the British plantations in America, or to Great Britain; of which report shall be made at the port of arrival. Non-enumerated goods laden on board without bond given, shall be forfeited with the vessel.

The master, before sailing from the port of lading, shall take a certificate of his having given bond; which, upon compleating his voyage, he shall deliver up at the port of discharge, on penalty of 100 l.

British vessels, with any British American goods, or foreign melasses or syrups, discovered near the British American coasts, not producing a certificate as required by law; or not producing one at the port of arrival, shall be forfeited.

The bond for non enumerated goods, shall be in force for one year after the voyage; when, if no fraud appear, it shall be given up.

Coffee, and other enumerated goods of the British American plantations, shall be imported under like securities and penalties, as those in acts 12 and 25 Car. II.

Bond and security shall be given before lading any iron or lumber of the British American plantations, conditioned to land the same, if for Europe, in Great-Britain; and to produce a certificate thereof within 18 months; and if for any of the British American plantations, within 6 months; and if for any other place in America, Africa, or Asia, within 12 months. Where the goods perish, or are taken, the bond shall be discharged.

No goods shall be shipped in one British colony to be carried to another, without a sufferance, and taking out a proper cocket; which shall be produced at the port of discharge; on forfeiture of the goods. The goods shall also be forfeited if they do not agree with the cocket. A vessel discovered near the coast, shall be stopt; and the goods, for which no cocket is produced, shall be seized.

No vessel shall be cleared out for any of the British colonies in America, unless the whole cargo be shipped in this kingdom; and where any European vessel is discovered near such coasts, the goods for which no such cocket is produced, shall be seized; salt, Madeira wines, &c. horses, provisions, or linens from

Ireland, excepted. The penalty on counterfeiting, &c. any affidavit, or certificate, shall be 500 l.

Foreign vessels found at anchor, or hovering on the coasts of any of the British American dominions, and not departing, unless distressed, within 48 hours after notice, shall be forfeited, with the goods, except French fishing vessels off Newfoundland.

British vessels found standing into, or coming out from the isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon, or hovering, &c. on the coasts, or with goods on board from thence, &c. shall be forfeited, together with the goods; and the master, &c. shall forfeit also treble value.

Concealed goods found on board, after report made by the master, and not comprised in his report, shall be forfeited; and the master, being privy to the fraud, shall forfeit treble the value.

If customs goods be either laden on board, or landed, before the duties are paid; or prohibited goods be imported into, or exported out of, any of the British colonies in America, the persons concerned therein, shall forfeit treble the value; together with the boats, carriages, and cattle employed. An officer receiving any bribe, &c. conniving at a false entry; making a collusive seizure; or being guilty of other fraud in his office; shall forfeit 500 l. and be disabled from serving the King in any office. And persons giving, or promising any bribe, &c. to such officer, in order to betray his trust, shall forfeit 50 l.

Penalties and forfeitures in America, may be recovered in the Courts of Record there, or Court of Vice-Admiralty; and the net produce shall be paid, one third to the King, one third to the Governor, and one third to the Prosecutor. But seizures made at sea by the King's ships, are to go, one moiety to the King, and the other to the Prosecutor; subject nevertheless to such distribution, as his Majesty, by order of Council, or Proclamation, shall make.

Where the seizure shall not answer the expence of condemnation and sale, or a verdict be given for the claimant, the charges, with approbation of the commissioners, may be defrayed out of the customs in America.

No claims shall be admitted, till security to answer costs be given, to the amount of 60 l. and in default, ship and goods shall be condemned.

Where

Where ship or goods are seized for any cause of forfeiture, the owner shall prove the matter in dispute.

In trials upon information, in America, where a probable cause of seizure appears, the Judge shall certify the same on the record; and the defendant shall have no costs nor action; and in suits where no information shall be commenced and brought to trial, and the Court shall certify there was a probable cause of seizure, the plaintiff shall have but Two-pence damages, and no costs; and the defendant be fined not more than One Shilling.

N E W S.

F L O R E N C E, March 20.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here on Friday the 16th instant, in good health. The desire of his Royal Highness to pass under the title of Earl of Ulster, deprived this government of shewing him those public honours on his entering the town, that were intended. The streets were crowded with people, and particularly that where Sir Horace Mann's house stands, where his Royal Highness condescended to lodge. A few minutes after his arrival there, a proper guard was sent to his door; and the officer who commanded it, being admitted to the Duke's presence, received his Royal Highness's thanks, and the guard was dismissed. Soon after marshal Botta's Aid de Camp was sent to enquire at what hour the marshal and the other members of the Regency might have the honour of paying their respects to the Duke: and the Great Chancellor of Russia sent the same message. His Royal Highness answered, That he would receive them after he had dined; when they were accordingly introduced to him by Col. St. John and Sir Horace Mann. Marshal Botta made a compliment to his Royal Highness, by order, and in the name of the Emperor, with offers of an apartment in one of his Imperial Majesty's palaces, his coaches, and every thing that could be for his Royal Highness's service and amusement; which the Duke declined. In the evening many ladies, who, by his Royal Highness's permission, had been invited, were presented, and the assembly was very numerous. The next morning the Duke took a tour about the town in his coach, in an undress, and called upon Marshal Botta,

who received him at the bottom of the stairs. The same day his Royal Highness admitted all the English to dine with him; and the day after the members of the Regency, Foreign ministers, &c. The Duke having heard that the Marshal had said, That out of respect he could not take the liberty to invite him to dine with him, but was very ambitious of having that honour, his Royal Highness sent him word, that he would dine with him yesterday, being the festival of the Arch duke. In the evening the Marshal made a great assembly for the ladies, at which his Royal Highness assisted.

Edinburgh, April 2. Yesterday morning the great solar eclipse was observed here with great distinctness. The sky was remarkably clear and serene, and the sun in full brightness, when the eclipse began, which was about nine minutes after nine in the morning. The middle, or greatest obscuration, was about 24 minutes after ten, and the eclipse ended about 7 minutes before twelve. During the eclipse, the thermometer fell 17 degrees and a half. Being exposed to the sun before the eclipse began, it rose from 65 to 73. At the time of the greatest obscuration, it fell to 55 and a half; and at the end of the eclipse, it rose again to 61. The churches did not meet till after eleven.

L O N D O N, March 24.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we can assure the public, that, from the great attention our most gracious Sovereign has for the good of his subjects, the Isle of Man is soon to be purchased of its proprietors, and annexed to the crown of Great-Britain. We need not remind our readers how often, and in what a variety of shapes so important a measure, both in the honourable House of Commons, and out of it, has been to no manner of purpose recommended for above thirty years past, altho' the fatal effects arising from this notorious seat of smuggling, have so daringly disgraced and impoverished the nation.

The Russian ministers at Ratisbon and Hamburg, are engaging a great number of German families, manufacturers, &c. to go and settle in the north-east part of Russia; as soon as they enter, a man has 8, a woman 5, and a child 3 schillings, heavy money, allowed them daily for their maintenance, and they are sent to Lubeck at the Empress of Russia's expence, where they embark for Petersburg.

Yesterday

Yesterday arrived here a mail from Lisbon, in 16 days, by which we have advice of the arrival there of 32 English ships, all laden with corn from London.

The new treaty of commerce between this court and Russia, is far advanced, and will be, it is said, very advantageous to the two nations: Tho' the English colonies of America are now in a condition to furnish us with many articles which we have a long time imported from the Northern countries.

March 31. It is said as his Royal Highness the Duke of York had determined to visit Rome, the reason of his assuming only the title of Earl of Ulster, was to remove every difficulty that might have been raised in respect to his reception in that city; the Pope having already received the second son of the Pretender, under the title of Cardinal York.

The distemper among the horned cattle, has very much abated, which has been effected by hanging four or five onions about the beast's neck directly after they are taken ill, and will not eat. Those onions draw the infection out, and look the next day as if they had been boiled. This remedy is to be repeated several times, and the onions which have been used, are to be buried in a deep hole. In a few days after, the cattle are taken with a running at the nose, which carries off that distemper: It is also proper at that time, to hang up some onions in the distemper'd cattle's stables.

St. James's, March 31. Information having been given, that several of his Majesty's subjects, in the underwritten list particularly mentioned, have been for a considerable time, and are now detained in France as hostages for the payment of ransom bills, which have not yet been satisfied; these are therefore to give notice, that in case such ransom bills are not forthwith discharged, prosecutions will be commenced in his Majesty's Court of Admiralty, against all masters, owners, and others, unjustly refusing or neglecting to pay the sums of money stipulated for the release of those unfortunate persons, who have suffered so long an imprisonment.

List of hostages for English ransoms, detained in French prisons.

Alexander Faulkener, at Dunkirk, Margaret of Dundee, 3d of April, 1759, for 285 guineas.

Robert Sutherland, at Dunkirk, Friend's

Goodwill, 18th of April, 1760, for 350 guineas.

Francis Kipps, at Brest, Hercules, about three years ago, the sum not specified.

Francis Newton, at St. Maloes, Hope, 7th of September, 1760, for 312 guineas.

John Henry Carey, at Rochelle, Dreadnought, 9th of April, 1761, for 300 l. sterling.

Henry Constant, at Bourdeaux, Dove, 18th of January, 1762, for 30,000 livres Tournois.

John Turner, at Bourdeaux, The Desire, 18th of September, 1762, for 250 guineas.

Among the hostages detained in France for want of ransom being paid, is Francis Kipps, at Brest; though the sum is not specified, it was for 2900 l. sterling. He became bound, at the pressing instances of a person who lives in Carolina, and on the strongest assurances of being speedily released. Kipps has this person's bond now with him at Brest, (or it is in the hands of the owners of the frigate, who accepted the ransom) in which he engages to release him.

The London Gazette contains the King's proclamation, dated March 26, 1764, for the sale by auction of all his Majesty's lands in the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent and Tobago, excepting such lands as shall be necessary for fortifications, and other military works, glebes for ministers, allotments for school-masters, high roads, wood-lands, and other public purposes; under the following conditions: That the purchasers pay twenty per cent. of the whole purchase-money down, ten per cent. in one year, ten per cent. in the second year, and twenty per cent. every year after, till all is paid. That every purchaser shall keep one white man, or two white women, for every hundred acres cleared, or pay twenty pounds for every white woman, and forty pounds for every white man wanting. That one acre in twenty shall be cleared every year, till half the land be cleared, or pay five pounds for every acre not so cleared. That six pence an acre be paid to the crown as a quit-rent on such lands as shall be cleared. No person to purchase more than three hundred acres of land in Dominico, or five hundred in the other islands. That districts will be allotted for towns; a penny per foot for ground-rent for tenements, and six pence per acre for fields. No more than one town-lot to one person, and six acres of pasture land

to one town-lot; eight hundred acres in each parish to be reserved for poor settlers, to be divided into lots not less than ten, or more than thirty acres each; to be granted in fee simple. The land to be occupied and entered upon in three months after the grant. No lands granted to poor settlers to be alienable by sale, or otherwise, for seven years, except for the children of the first settlers; and all mines of gold and silver to be reserved for the crown. The sale is to be in June next, if surveys can be made so soon.

It appears from the late papers, that there has been a great scarcity of grain in most parts of Europe, especially in the Ecclesiastical states, and other places on the Mediterranean, where the people had suffered great distresses, and were threatened with all the horrors of famine; the governments were using all the means in their power to procure relief, by distributing the grain in their stores, purchasing from other states, and encouraging its importation, — yet, notwithstanding, the supply that had then arrived, was so insufficient, that there were great clamours and disturbances among the people, and the famine was increasing: Turkey corn, (the same as Indian) beans and lupines, were employed to make bread, which the people came in tumultuous crowds to receive. — For five days the churches had been filled, at Naples, &c. with penitents imploring heaven to remove the public calamities. Great numbers of women and girls walked the streets in procession, barefooted; their hair loose, and halters about their necks; the head and blood of St. Januarius had been exposed, and public prayers were ordered, &c. — Considering the great droughts and unseasonable weather, the storms, tempests and floods with which most parts of Europe have been visited for some years past, together with the desolating wars, which not only took off great numbers from the business of agriculture, but prevented or destroyed the labours of those employed in it, it is no wonder there should be a scarcity of grain and provision, but rather that it is not more general and distressing. In England, tho' appearances in the spring were very alarming, yet the weather afterwards proved so favourable, that the harvest was plentiful beyond expectation; yet the demand for grain abroad being so extraordinary, has occasion'd the exportation of an amazing quantity, and also of provisions from Ireland;

which it has at last (perhaps too late) been found necessary to put a stop to by authority; for provisions were risen in England to a price greatly beyond what was ever known before, so that great numbers of poor people were in danger of being starved or ruin'd. — Tho' this distress was thought to be as much owing to the villainous arts of engrossers, as to real scarcity. The corn exported, was expected to sell for very high prices, but by the last mails from Lisbon there were advices, that the court of Portugal had stopped all ships loaded with corn, which called in there, tho' that market was so excessively glutted by the number of ships arrived in a short space of time, that the loss must be immense to the British traders; who, by advices from the Spanish and Italian markets, had reason to expect the most inviting success, if their ships were not stopped at Lisbon; for which the officers produce the King's decree, passed in the year 1757, never heard of before.

April 7. On Wednesday evening the thanks of the Society of Arts, &c. in the Strand, were given to Lord Southwell, for communicating a piece of handkerchief, made by some of our American Indians, of a weed called Silk Grass. A manufacture, the ingenuity of which was very much admired.

Extract of a Letter from Franckfort, April 4.

“Yesterday the solemnity of the coronation of the King of the Romans was performed here with the usual ceremonies, and with great dignity and order. The three Ecclesiastical Electors and the Electoral Ambassadors, all in mantles adorned with gold lace, went to the Dome between nine and ten in the morning. The Emperor and the King of the Romans, preceded by a numerous train, repaired thither an hour after. Their Majesties were received at the gate by their Electoral Highnesses. The Trabans of Saxony being posted as a guard there. The church was hung with rich tapestry, representing the great actions of the Emperors of the August House of Austria. Before the gate of the choir was an altar richly adorned; on the right hand of which was the Emperor's throne; on the left, that of the Elector; and opposite, that of the King of the Romans. The seats of the two other Electors, and for the Plenipotentiaries, were ranged about in a half-circle. The coronation was performed by his Electoral Highness of Mentz, with the ceremonies prescribed by the Golden Bull.

“To

"Towards two in the afternoon, the Emperor and the King of the Romans quitted the church, and, according to custom, returned on foot, under a superb canopy, to Romerberg; and during the procession 300 pieces of cannon were fired. The new King was cloathed with the ornaments of Royalty, the crown upon his head, scepter in his hand, and antique slippers, covered with pearls, on his feet. Being arrived at the Hotel-de-Ville, their Majesties sat down to table, and were served by the respective representatives of the Electors, and by the other great officers of the Empire, each performing the functions of his post. At the end of the repast, they went to one of the windows of the great hall to see the gold and silver medals thrown amongst the people; and at seven in the evening they returned to their palaces.

"This day the new King of the Romans received the compliments of an infinite number of persons of distinction.

"The Elector Palatine is just arrived here to pay his respects to the Chief of the Empire, and to congratulate the Arch-duke Joseph on his elevation to the dignity of King of the Romans."

The distinguished honours paid to Achmet Effendi, at the court of Berlin, and the frequent couriers that pass and re-pass between that city and the Ottoman Porte, begin to diffuse a certain degree of anxiety into the minds of the ministers at Vienna, and even to disturb the tranquility of her Imperial Majesty. This anxiety has been increased by news received from Holland of a remittance of four millions of florins, sent by his Prussian Majesty to Constantinople, by the way of Amsterdam. This remittance cannot be supposed to have any relation to the affairs of Poland, since it is said, that the courts of Petersburg and Berlin have already taken sufficient measures, in conjunction, to fix that crown upon the head of the Count Poniatowski. It is therefore imagined that these four millions are not designed to buy coffee and sherbet, but have some object more alarming to those that lie within the reach of his Ottoman Highness. Achmet Effendi is charmed with the manners, as well as dazzled with the glory of his Prussian Majesty, and finds something truly oriental in them.

A few days since died, at her lodgings in Piccadilly, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, aged 131.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14.

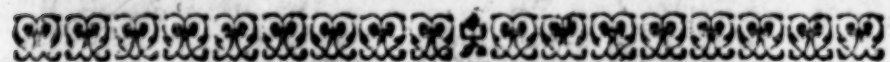
Extract of a Letter from Virginia, June 4.

"The situation of our frontiers is truly distressing. The Indians killing and captivating daily.—About eight days past, upwards of forty persons were killed at the Pastures, on the frontiers of Augusta County. We were in hopes our troubles were in some measure over; but, to our surprise, the Indians came on Friday last, about seven miles from me, and took one Day's wife, and four children. Next morning, about sun-rise, four families going to a Fort with horses loaded, the Indians way-laid them, and killed and captivated twenty-one, whose names were Lloyd, and his family, Clouper, Jones, Thomas, &c. This mornning about two o'clock, I was informed that about sun-set yesterday, six families were cut off near the Narrow Passage. Two companies of men are gone after the enemy, to retake the captives, if possible, of which there are as yet no accounts."

Extract of a Letter from Fort Loudoun, June 4.

"Last week several Indian Tracks were seen in the woods, betwixt this place and Juniatta. Some few of the inhabitants, who had gone to their plantations on that creek to sow corn, were attacked by a party of Indians; one of whom was killed, but on the others returning the fire, the Indians went off; and carried a woman with them, that they had taken the evening before. On the First of this month, a man at Mr. Armstrong's plantation, about half a mile from this Fort, who went in the morning to take care of his cattle, was fired on and shot thro' the arm, but did not see those who fired on him. Next day, about six miles below this Post, a man was killed and scalped, and his wife, and four small children, carried off. Parties followed their tracks to the mountain, but there lost them. This day, about eleven o'clock, one of the inhabitants came to inform me, that about four miles down the creek that passes thro' this place, three families were cut off, and their habitations burnt. I immediately sent an officer with a strong party, along with a number of the inhabitants, armed, to endeavour coming up with the Indians, or to make discoveries. He is just returned, and acquaints me, that three families, consisting of 13 persons, were killed, their houses burnt down, and that several of the dead bodies were found in the ruins almost burnt to ashes, which he buried: he afterwards made a large circuit in the woods, without discovering any track of the enemy; but found a few things that belonged to the killed, which the Indians had taken away. Some of the inhabitants are still in pursuit, but am afraid there is little probability of success, as the tracks were very indistinct. One lad escaped; he says the Indian party was about twenty; that they fired several shot after him; and that he saw his father and mother knocked down with tomahocks, before he ran off. These alarms have intimidated the

the inhabitants extremely; they are returning from their plantations to this, and every other little post in the Neighbourhood, in the utmost distress. I shall do every thing in my power to support them, and alleviate their misery. Several persons were likewise made prisoners."



The following Receipt for pickling Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c. and keeping the meat good, has been found by repeated experience, to answer in the hottest climates; particularly in the East-Indies, by the officers in the Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir George Pocock; and from one of his officers, now a captain in the navy, we have procured it for the public benefit.

TAKE four gallons of good water, to which add one pound and an half of muscovado sugar, two ounces of salt petre, and six pounds of bay or common salt; put the whole into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take all the scum off as it comes up; when no more scum rises, take the liquor off, and let it stand till it is cold; then having put the meat you want to preserve, into the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour the liquor over till the meat be quite covered, in which condition it must be kept. Beef preserved in this manner, has been taken out of the pickle after lying in it ten weeks, and been found as good as if not salted more than three days; and at the same time, as tender as a chick.

If you intend to preserve your meet for a considerable length of time, it will be necessary, *once in two months*, to boil the pickle over again, scumming off all that rises, and throwing in during the boiling, two ounces of sugar, and half a pound of common salt. Thus, the same pickle will hold good for twelve months.

This pickle is incomparable to cure hams, neats tongues, or beef which you intend to dry, or make what is called hung beef, observing when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, then put them in paper bags, and hang them up in a dry warm place.

As Irish Potatoes are found to grow exceeding fine in this province, it may not be amiss to present our Readers with the following method of raising them in South-Carolina, by which they have two crops a year.

LET your land be good, neither very wet nor very dry, such as white oak land. Lay on plenty of dung or other good manure, dig the ground with a spade and mix it well together. Then trench the ground and drill it about four inches deep and about two feet distance from each trench. Get the best English or Irish potatoes, cut them in two, and lay the cut side down six inches

from each. When the vines come about six or eight inches above ground, you must hill up the earth about them well, as you do pease, or rather better.

If you plant early in March the potatoes will be fit to dig by the first of June, when you may plant some of the small potatoes in the same ground, and you will have a second crop in September.

If you cannot get Irish or English potatoes for seed, others will do. Small seed must not be cut, but large may not only be cut in two, but according to the size, in three, four or even more pieces, however take care you do not cut any of them too small.

N. B. Though the above may not be agreeable to the method practised in Great-Britain and Ireland, yet as it answers where those methods have failed, it may be hinted to such persons as are fond of, and addicted to old Customs, that there is a difference of 20 degrees of Latitude between 30 and 50—*A word to the wise.*

Advertisements.

Newbern, July 19th, 1764.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Free Negroe Wench, named Jenny Spellman. Whoever secures her, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. And as she is bound to me by Indenture for a Term of Years, yet unexpired, whoever harbours or entertains her, will be prosecuted with Rigour.

RICHARD FENNER.

In the P R E S S,
And speedily will be Publish'd;
THE JOURNAL of the House of Assembly, at the last Session at *Wilmington*.
GENTLEMEN inclin'd to be supplied with them, on sending their Names to the Printing Office, shall be served with the Sheets as they are printed off.

Just PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the Printing-Office in
NEWBERN, Price 3 s.
THE Acts of Assembly, passed last Sessions, at *Wilmington*.

W A N T E D,
A Person that understands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Person inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Also, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Newbern, June 13th, 1764.

NO T I C E to the Freeholders of *Christ-Church* Parish, in *Craven* County, is hereby given, that on *Wednesday*, the 1st Day of *August* next, at the Court-House in *Newbern*, the Subscriber, or his Deputy, will attend; open the Poll for electing a Vestry for said Parish, and take the Suffrages of the Voters, as the Law Directs.

Richard Cogdell, Sheriff.

N. B. There is a Fine of *Twenty Shillings* on every Freeholder in the Parish who fails to attend, and give his Vote. R. C.

AT which Time and Place, the several Subscribers to the *School-House*, in *Newbern*, are desired to give their Attendance, and elect *Two Commissioners*, and *One Treasurer*, to direct, and superintend, the Building of the said *School-House*.

Newbern, June 15th, 1764.

P R O P O S A L S

For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TH E Office and Authority of a *Justice of Peace*, as well within their *County Courts*, as without. As also, the Duty of *Sheriffs*, *Constables*, *Coroners*, *Churchwardens*, *Overseers of Roads*, and all other Judicial and Ministerial Officers within this Province; wherein the Nature of their several Offices will be described, their Duty pointed out, and the Manner of their Appointment shewn. To which will be added, all Manner of *Precedents in Use and Practice* in this Province. The whole adapted to the *Laws, Customs, and Usage* of the Country.

C O N D I T I O N S.

I. **T**H I S W O R K will contain about *Thirty* Sheets in *Octavo*, and be printed on a good Paper and Letter.

II. **T**H A T it will be delivered to the *Subscribers*, well bound in *Leather*, at 13/. 4d. each.

N E W B E R N: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Persons may be supplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4d. a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted, at *Three Shillings* the first Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any single Number may be had to complete Sets, at 4d.

III. **T**H A T it will be done on the same Plan with the *Office of a Justice* published in *Virginia* by Mr. Webb, some Years ago, and that *Book* followed, as far as 'tis agreeable to the *Practice* of this Province.

* * The *Utility* of this WORK speaks for itself, especially in a young Country, where it may be supposed many Officers are ignorant of their Duty, and many Irregularities and Misprisions likely to happen, in the Discharge of their several Offices.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the *Printing Office* in *Newbern*, and Papers will be sent to the several Counties.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

RA N away from the Subscriber, about the first of February, a Malatto or Mustee Slave, called Tony, about 24 Years of Age, with long stiff black Hair, and greatly the Looks and Colour of an Indian: He is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, and strong limbed, and is used to work at the Carpenters Trade: Had on when he went away, a homespun Jacket, and old Coat girt round him with a broad buff Belt, and a large Brass Buckle. Whoever brings the said Slave to the Subscriber in *Newbern*, or procures him so as to be recovered, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and all reasonable charges. William Powell.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North-Carolina*, in Force and Use, since the Revival of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a List of the Names of those Gentlemen who subscribed for the BOOK.

RA N away from my Saw Mill on *Slocomb's Creek*, a Negro Fellow named Joe, belonging to the Estate of *James Wynn*, deceased. He is a well sett Fellow, aged about 45, and has a very ill Look. 'Tis supposed he is harboured at *Core Sound*, where he is well known. Any Person that shall be found to harbour or entertain him, will be prosecuted with Rigour.

James Davis.